The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875. NO. 24.

McKean Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, In Advance.

Fifty cents will be added on all subscriptions when payment is delayed over three months.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

Legal, Official and Translent Advertising, per square, three times or less, $2.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, 10 cents per line.

Professional Cards, five lines or less, per year, $5 00.

Rates for display advertisements on application.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses, and are prepared to do

BLANK BILLS,
LAW CASES,
BOOKS,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,

And, in fact, all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE

Keating Lands

Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

OFFICE—Up-stairs in Stannard Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

Office—Ford Building,

Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

P. R. COTTER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,

PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,

18 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional call s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for and take applications to buy lands. He will give information to persons generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolcott, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c

WM. EPKERT.

SMETHPORT, Feb. 4, 1869.

Beneath the Willow.

'Neath the willow in the churchyard
Lies my loving mother dear;
May bright spirits hover o'er her,
May they dry the falling tear!

'Neath the willow, flowers blooming
O'er the mossy-covered mound,
May high Heaven's guardian angels
Consecrate the holy ground!

'Neath the willow, in the springtime,
Violets bloom in beauty rare,
And the wild rose sheds its fragrance
On the mellow twilight air.

'Neath the willow, sad and lonely,
When the reaper hour appears,
I am thinking of thee, mother,
With my eyes bedewed with tears.

'Neath the willow, with its branches
Hanging weeping overhead,
Where the pale, cold moon is keeping
Wakeful vigils o'er the dead;

'Neath the willow in the morning,
When the glorious sun shines bright,
When its rays in golden splendor
Quick dispel the gloom of night,

'Neath the willow's flowing tresses,
Where the wild bird carols sweet,
There we'll guard thy slumber, mother,
Till we all in heaven meet.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER.

A Story of District Number Three.

"And so you still persist in your determination to fulfill that unfortunate engagement?"

"I hardly see how I am to avoid it, Frank, as the case stands. Had I known that you wanted me, I should have answered the application differently, of course."

"As if you did not know! But you do now, and you belong to me, and I shall insist upon implicit obedience. This is my first command. Write to this pompous school director and say: 'Am sorry to disappoint you, but circumstances over which I have no control will prevent me from teaching in your district the ensuing term,' or 'coming winter,' as you please."

"Very convenient, to be sure," the lady replied, laughing. "Is that the way you advise your more wealthy clients in the face of a written contract?"

"Perhaps not. But I propose to put in a claim as guardian."

"On what plea, Mr. Impudence? Am I to be regarded as a child, a lunatic, or *non compos mentis*?"

"The latter, perhaps, for promising to marry a poor lawyer who needs a housekeeper, and has little else but a loving heart to offer you."

"And that is all I ask; and now you will urge no more objections, please. It is only twenty miles away, but three months to teach, and then I will return, to go forth no more as the schoolma'am."

"Well, go in peace, if you must. But you will write every day?"

"Hardly, but once a week, surely."

And the next day Marcia Meadows was conveyed by the time-honored stage coach to the little country neighborhood where she was to teach a primary school for the term of three months at fifty dollars a month.

It was the custom in District Number Three, in the township of C——, to employ a man teacher in winter and a woman in summer. But Miss Meadows was an experienced teacher, and for some reason, not yet explained, the director, Squire Peters, had insisted upon employing a woman for the winter term. As he had two unruly boys, of seventeen and nineteen, who caused more disturbance, and were harder to manage than any others in school, the other two officers allowed him to have his way, although they had many doubts, nevertheless.

And Miss Meadows went and was duly installed in her boarding place with a pleasant family who resided near the schoolhouse; she had stipulated for this, and the very first evening received a visit from Squire Peters. He was a loud-spoken, coarse, self-important man, and inspired the teacher with a feeling of intense dislike.

"I was afraid you might be lonesome like among strangers, and so called to make you feel more to home," he said, immediately after the introduction had taken place.

The young lady thanked him politely, although she could not possibly see why she should feel more at home with him than any other stranger. Had he brought his wife, she thought, she might have appreciated his kindness.

He managed during the evening to inform her how many acres of land he owned, the size of his house, and the number of horses, cattle and sheep he possessed.

"My children are as good as you often see. The two eldest boys are a little headstrong, perhaps, but they mind me like a mill; and I will promise that they shall never trouble you. Why, I would just knock their heads off if they so much as give you a sassy word."

Again Miss Meadows thanked him and then remained silent, wondering at her strange visitor. When he left, which he did at a late hour, she fancied she detected sly looks between him and her host.

"And how do you like Squire Peters?" the latter said, the next morning at the breakfast table.

"I am hardly prepared to say," the teacher replied, evasively. "I should have been better pleased had he brought his wife."

"His wife!" and he laughed immoderately. "Why, he is a widower? I supposed you were aware of the fact."

"Certainly not," she replied, with dignity; "but I do not see anything amusing in his misfortune."

"I suppose not," the man said, a little abashed; "but it seemed funny that you did not know."

"I hardly see why I was expected to know without being told," she replied, coldly.

The first few days passed pleasantly enough in school, although every evening found the director at the boarding place of the teacher. At length his attentions became quite demonstrative, although his gallantries were more like the prancing of an ox than the wooing of a gentleman.

Miss Meadows tried in every possible way, except by positive rudeness, to show perfect indifference. But, blinded by his absurd egotism, he could not see, and at last, after a little more than three weeks' acquaintance, she was obliged to listen to a proposal to become his wife.

"I am very sorry, Squire Peters, to have subjected you to this, but I cannot be your wife."

"Hey? You cannot be my wife? Who is to hinder, I should like to know? If I choose to marry a poor girl, whose business is it? You are young and mighty good-looking, and pretty smart, while I am only a fine-looking man for my years, some might call me handsome, but I am a modest man, and leave others to say it. But I have a right to say I am rich. I am worth ten thousand dollars if I am worth a cent. What do you say to that?"

"I am very glad of it, and hope you will soon find a woman who will be glad to share it with you."

"But I have found her, and it is you. This is why I hired you to teach the school. I may as well tell you, now we are on the subject, you was recommended to me as a wife by old Deacon Stratton, when he was to my house on a visit just afore school meeting. He said if I could get you to teach, I would have a good chance to get acquainted, and see how I thought you would do for a wife; and you suit me exactly. Of course, I should like you better if you had some property. It would be do more than fair. But I am willing to take you as it is."

"But I am not willing that you should take me," she replied, stung into resentment by his arrogant persistence.

He arose from his seat and stood looking at her, as if doubting his sanity or hers.

"Do you mean it, miss?" and an ugly gleam in his eyes warned her of his vindictiveness.

"I do, most assuredly."

"Then all I have got to say is, you will be sorry."

She did not reply, and with a muttered "curse you" he stalked from the room, and, soon after, the house. Miss Meadows was well aware that she had made an enemy of one who had the power to annoy her, and she very little doubted his determination to do so.

The next day in school was not a pleasant one. The Peters boys took liberties as they had not done before, and the whole school seemed restless and excited like a lake when the storm first approaches. For a week she was subjected to the most harassing annoyances. First her desk was surreptitiously opened and some vulgar rhymes written on her schedule; then wax was placed in her chair; a hen was next hidden in the desk, to fly out and frighten the teacher as well as scholars nearly into spasms; then a caricature of Miss Meadows appeared on the blackboard; and all done so slyly that not a clew could be discovered to the perpetrators. The teacher suspected, nay, was almost sure who were at the bottom of the mischief, but she had no way of tracing it home to them. She carried the key of the schoolhouse, and all denied any knowledge of another. And yet some person or persons, evidently, came and went at pleasure. Finally, the key she carried was stolen from her reticule, and she found herself locked from the house.

She went to her boarding place and then sent for Squire Peters, as the proper officer to whom to apply. He sauntered into the room in the most nonchalant manner, and insolently asked:

"What now, miss?"

She quietly referred to the misdemeanor of some of the scholars, and to her fruitless endeavors to find out the guilty parties, and, lastly, to the purloining of the schoolhouse key from her reticule.

"Then you should take better care of it; that's all I've got to say."

"But what am I to do to regain possession of the schoolroom? I am willing to purchase another lock for the door."

"No; you are locked out and can stay out. I told my boys if they could turn you out of school, they might do it, and they have. Good on the boys, I say. Things might have been very different, and my boys as quiet as lambs, and everything lovely, if you had not been such a fool."

"Then I am to consider myself dismissed?"

"No, turned out of school by your own scholars."

"I see. But as I have faithfully attended to my duties so long as I was permitted to do so, I shall expect the amount of wages for one month."

"Not a penny, if I know it. You was hired to teach three months, and have failed in your contract, and it is null and void. Clear out home now, and learn, after this, to treat your betters with a little more respect."

"I wish you to remember this conversation," she said, turning to the man and his wife with whom she boarded.

The next stage out took her back to Marshall, where her widowed mother and Frank Barstow, her lover, resided. Two weeks later, a quiet wedding made Marcia Meadows Mrs. Barstow.

The next teacher in District Number Three in the township of C——, and where Squire Peters was director, was a gentleman who lived in the county, but was a stranger to his would be patrons. He brought the necessary certificate, but insisted upon no contract being drawn, especially as the director assured him, with a chuckle, that they had some mighty smart boys. In fact, that they had turned the last teacher out of school and locked the door on her.

"Smart boys; but rather hard on the teacher, was it not?"

"Not a bit of it; good enough for her. She was proud as Lucifer, and poor as poverty. My boys were at the bottom of the whole thing."

"I suppose you expect me to resort to corporal punishment when it is necessary for the government of the school?"

"Always. You have full permission to thrash my boys if you can. My learning was mostly whipped into me, and I have been a justice of the peace, was elected by a big majority, and my friends still give me the title of squire."

"So I hear."

The new teacher did not appear very strict, and the Peters boys were soon at their old tricks. A wet paper ball, full in the face, was received by him with seeming quietness. It was the oldest son who propelled it, and who was just preparing to let fly another, when, with a bound like an acrobat, the teacher was over the seats, and, with a hand on his collar, jerked the young ruffian into the middle of the room. Then drawing a riding whip from its concealment somewhere about his person, he administered a severe flagellation on the young reprobate, who howled in pain and terror, and called on his brother to come on and help him whip the teacher.

This the latter attempted, but was kept off until Frank Barstow—for he it was—had dragged the eldest to the entrance, and, turning him into the street, locked the door.

"Now for you, sir. Your brother is locked out, and you are locked in. Perhaps it will aid you in remembering the locking up business with your last teacher, the lady who is now my wife. Sit down there and write as decent an apology as you can, asking her forgiveness for you cowardly treatment."

The young man hesitated.

"Not an instant, sir, or I will lay this about your shoulders for her and myself also."

The apology was at length written, with fear and trembling. And then, after a lecture on the treatment of their teachers, and ladies particularly, that the most of them will probably never forget, he dismissed the school, and the term was finished.

His next step was to call on Squire Peters and demand the one hundred and fifty dollars due his wife.

"Not a word, old man; I know all—even to the fifty dollars you drew from the treasury for the avowed purpose of paying Miss Meadows, and then forgot and put in your own pocket."

"But I—I was going to send it to her after awhile."

"Very likely, after saying, in the presence of two witnesses, that she had failed in her contract, and would not receive a penny. Hand over the three months' wages that my wife was perfectly willing to earn, or I will have you indicted at the next term of court for swindling, as sure as my name is Frank Barstow."

The man realized his position, and paid the demand in United States securities that he had by him. The lawyer then delivered another caustic lecture, and took his departure for home, fully convinced that District Number Three was better for the four days he had taught there.

An Interesting Discovery.

Lieutenant R. D. Hitchcock, United States navy, assistant coast survey, commanding the coast-surveying steamer Endeavor, under date of March 18, reports to the superintendent of the coast survey as follows, relative to what is apparently a fresh-water spring in the sea:

We have found just above Matanzas Inlet, about two and a half miles off shore, in latitude twenty-nine degrees forty-six minutes and eight seconds north, longitude eighty-one degrees twelve minutes and fifteen seconds west, what is apparently a fresh-water spring. The water at the surface is violently disturbed for a space of about thirty feet in diameter. The first day we crossed this place the water was coming up with such violence as to throw the ship from its course, and the second time, although it was smooth, the vessel could be kept on her course but for a short time. The soundings in the center of the spring gave twenty-three fathoms, and a specimen of the bottom of very clear, broken small shells. The soundings from the center to the limits of the disturbed water decreased to nine fathoms. The water at the surface is brackish.

The superintendent has directed a minute examination of the spring and its immediate locality to be made.

A Court Reception.

It is considered essential to full court dress in England that the bodice be cut low, and ladies who are not so attired are denied admission, unless provided with a special permission, obtained by a doctor's certificate that the lady's health will not permit her to wear a low dress with safety. On entering the palace ladies cross the hall to a large cloak room, where all wraps are deposited, and then, ascending the staircase and passing along the corridor, enter the ball room, which is the first of the suite of reception rooms.

As each room fills, the doors are closed by a bar, so as to prevent undue crowding; and as each department empties, those in the next room are permitted to fill it. The last room is separated from the presence-chamber by the picture-gallery, and while crossing this the ladies' trains are spread out by the attendants. If her Majesty is present, the lady about to be presented takes off her right-hand glove before reaching the presence-chamber, as it is on that hand that her Majesty places heirs for the lady to kiss. If the lady presented is a peeress or a peer's daughter, her Majesty kisses her on the cheek. If the Queen is not present, there is no kissing of hands. In either case a low courtesy must be made to each member of the royal family present as the lady passes. To do this gracefully requires some dexterity, as very little time is allowed, and the train is taken up and thrown over the arm almost before the requisite number of reverences are completed. All, except those privileged to remain in the throne-room, are expected to retire at once either to their carriages or to the picture-gallery. Gentlemen are not expected at the drawing rooms except in attendance on the ladies of their families, but in such cases may be presented to the Queen if they desire.

Imagination and Disease.

The influence of the imagination in the simulation of disease has often been proved. It was in France, we believe, that an experiment was made upon a soldier who, being condemned to die for some infraction of military discipline, was handed over to the scientists as a living subject. He was placed in a hospital, and told that all around him were patients suffering with small-pox. Although this was not true, the man was soon taken violently sick and displayed every symptom of the disease. Instances tending to establish this remarkable domination of the mental faculties over the body are not rare, and a story is going the round of the newspapers which may be cited in this connection:

A young man in Indianapolis went into a drug store and asked for fifty cents worth of strychnine. The druggist gave him a harmless powder and he swallowed it. He then explained that his affections had been blighted, and he had taken the poison to get even. The druggist told him there was not fifteen minutes' life in him, and that he was beginning to fade about the eyes already. The youth sank to the floor, and the sweat streamed from his brow. He was becoming very sick, mentally and bodily, and appeared to be dying. The medicine-man became alarmed at the effect of the dose, and examined the jar from which he had taken the powder. It was "sugar of milk," sure enough—perfectly harmless, and yet it was producing spasms. As a last resort the young man was informed that he had taken no poison, but instead a very harmless powder, a bushel of which would not kill. The information put a stop to the dying business; he revived, got up and walked out of the store disgusted, promising, however, to give the coroner an early job. It was the opinion of all the bystanders that the mere imagination of poison in his system was really killing the youth.

How a Man Fooled a Reporter.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: There was a man at the county recorder's office who thought he would fool a reporter. Well, this gentleman told the reporter that he was recruiting a company for the Black Hills, and our youth got it down in two lines of minion, and the next day the captain of that company called for that reporter and very urgently demanded a sight of him. The man who thought he would fool a reporter has left town. The two-line item did the business for him. Each day brought hundreds of people to inquire about the Black Hills country; each mail delivered at the office a bushel of letters, inclosing postage stamp for reply. From the accumulated letters we imagine the number of people who want to explore these golden protuberances on the breast of nature to be about a million, as half of the writers wanted to get up companies. Some others, whom the late war has demoralized, want a sight at a quartermaster's or sutler's place—there are few who want to go as privates.

HE DID IT.—A prisoner in the Chicopee (Mass.) jail cut his throat with a piece of glass. Surgeons were hurriedly brought, and after a difficult and skillful operation the severed arteries were tied and the gash sewed up. While this had been going on he had several times tried to speak, but been unable to do so. After the surgery was over, he said, with an effort, "All fol-de-rol, doctors." Tried to tell you so, and save you any bother of stitching me up. I've chawed some of the glass, I have." He really had swallowed bits of the glass. In a few hours he died.

Strychnine vs. Whisky.

The Gilroy (Cal.) *Advocate* gives the following account of a man in that neighborhood who is in the habit of sobering himself after a drinking bout by taking enormous quantities of strychnine:

The individual who performs the wonderful feat of eating with impunity such large quantities of this deadly drug is an occasional visitor to this city, and is well known by a number of our citizens, to whom his peculiarity has been known for years. He is an eccentric genius, and does not make his strychnine eating a public matter, but rather seeks to hide it. By chance the subject has got into print, and it being so extraordinary an occurrence, we took it upon ourselves to investigate it, and now know positively whereof we speak. Morphine, arsenic, and other poisonous drugs, it is well known, are often eaten in large and small doses, for various purposes, but that strychnine should also become a palatable article, and in such large doses, may well excite the credulity of all, and it is only in the interest of science that we now write, hoping that the subject will be investigated by the medical fraternity. This person, who is known by the sobriquet of "Jack," is a man of intemperate habits, and has his periodical sprees, which last from one to three weeks, during which time he keeps completely saturated with whisky. If occasion requires that he should be sober at a certain time, or if perchance he feels the slimy folds of "snakes" coiling in his boots, he immediately eats from ten to twenty grains. If the desired effect is not produced, say within an hour, the dose is repeated. Unless his spree has been protracted, one dose usually straightens him up, and no matter how drunk he is when he takes it, within three hours every trace of his debauch has left him, and the closest observer could not discover the slightest indication of recent dissipation. Instead of a hectic flush or dull, heavy look, his eyes are clear and bright and his skin presents a natural appearance. This singular being came to this city on Saturday and remained until Monday, during which time he went through his performance. He had intended to depart on Sunday, but having imbibed rather freely, missed the train. On Monday morning he was very drunk, and visiting Dr. Morey's drug store called for a bottle of strychnine, remarking that he must leave on the noon train. He immediately emptied a portion of the contents of the bottle into his mouth and went off. When the time for departure came he was as sober as a judge. The only information that can be derived from him as to this habit is that he has followed it since 1856, but as to how he acquired it cannot be learned. Dr. H. C. Morey has known him since 1861, and has frequently known him to eat a bottle of strychnine within twenty-four hours. When we consider that from an eighth to a quarter of a grain of this poison is usually sufficient to make a corpse of the most robust person, we do not wonder that the statement that twenty grains can be taken at a time with no deleterious effect should be incredulously received. However, facts herein stated can be substantiated by incontrovertible evidence, and no matter how absurd or singular they may appear, must be accepted as facts. Query—Is strychnine an antidote for the poisonous effects of alcohol, and *vice versa*?

The Spelling Mania.

Says a writer: It is terrible, this mania! You are stopped upon the street and invited to spell pedler, or pedlar, or peddler, or some other word. Your wife wakes you up in the middle of the night to spell "sarcophagus;" your children hasten to the breakfast table to ask you to spell "corymb," and devote all their spare time to the dictionary; your eldest boy comes home late at night in a weeping mood and explains it thus: "I went to see Mary (his sweetheart) this evening; she met me at the door with 'Spell erysipelas, Tom!' I spelt it with two 'i's' and no 'y,' and she said: 'Sir, our engagement is at an end; I cannot love more a bad speller.' Her father, on being appealed to, says: 'Give Tom one more trial. Spell consanguineous, sir.' I spelled it with four n's and two i's, and he bade me leave the house and never hope to be his son-in-law." The spell of weather is a bad weather of spell surely.

A Condemned Criminal Inspects His Coffin.

In an account of the last hours of Vasquez the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: About half-past eight he again asked Sheriff Adams if he could see his coffin. In compliance with his wish a profusely ornamented casket was brought into his cell. Without a tremor Vasquez gazed upon the ghastly affair and deliberately began measuring it by spans. He seemed to take a delight in the silver screw-heads, and remarked, as he took a cigar from between his teeth, that it was "away up." At his request the coffin-lid was removed. He pressed the cushions and made a critical examination of the trimmings. "I can sleep there forever very well," he said, and the casket was carried out. Upon being complimented on his nerve Vasquez shrugged his shoulders and cried, shrilly, "What would you have? If I am the other way it will do me no good."

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Thirty-four Men on a Field of Ice—Thirteen of Them Perish.

A terrible story is told of the thirty-four fishermen of Newfoundland, who went out on the ice to visit a vessel caught in the field. Toward evening they left the vessel and started homeward, but had not proceeded far when the fact was presented to them that the ice had parted between them and the shore, and the opening was increasing every moment. Consternation seized upon them as they hastened forward, and each threw away his outer heavy clothing as he ran, to be encumbered as little as possible. When the brink of the ice was reached, the space of water between them and the shore was half a mile wide, the ice having broken one mile out from the land, and the immense field upon which they stood was floating steadily further out to sea. It was now quite dark. The party were exhausted and only half clad, and they prepared for the terrible cold which soon set in. At first it rained until they were all wet to the skin. The rain then turned to sleet and snow. The wind veered to the northward and the cold became intense. Then came the struggle for life, the men stamping their feet and running madly about, the more sturdy encouraging the weak and faltering. The cold still increased until, as Mooney says, it had reached a degree of intensity not equaled before in that latitude this winter. At midnight the cold and exhaustion began to tell upon the doomed ones in the little party. First one and then another would lie down, saying he could go no further. The others would pick them up and try to keep them on their feet, but after reeling for a short distance, like drunken men, they would fall senseless upon the ice and die without a struggle.

Those able to keep their feet had enough to do to keep themselves from falling into the fatal lethargy, and with sad hearts each victim was left to his fate. When morning dawned seven corpses were counted at intervals upon the ice, and of the remainder none could tell who was to be the next victim. A piece of ice twenty feet square floated near the brink of the ice in the open water, upon which nine of them got, hoping that it would float toward the shore ice, and they could thus save themselves. When it had floated three hundred yards from the ice upon which their comrades stood, it grounded, and the unfortunates remained upon it for three days and nights, during which time six of them died, the other three being those picked up by the schooner George S. Fogg on the 6th of March. All the food they had in all that time was a small whitefish, which was frozen in the ice. This they divided between them. Of the three men, two are badly frozen. The eighteen men remaining, after the nine floated out on the smaller ice-field, made their way back to the abandoned brig, which was tightly jammed in the ice and was carried with it. All expected to die in her, and some of them had lost their senses before reaching her a second time. The fishermen could not read her name, but know she was not English. The crew had left on the ice for Hallow Road, a village near St. Mary's, the 1st of March. The brig moved with the ice for a week in sight of land, and the fishermen were on her ten days, before they were taken off by a steamer and landed in Baltimore. To a question as to how the news would be received in St. Mary's, Mooney replied: "There is now mourning in every household, for they do not know any of us are saved." He said he had six children; and that some of those who had died have families equally large. The ten men were taken in charge by the British Consul and sent home.

A Texas Lunatic.

Some months ago a large and powerfully built man went into the office of Judge Smith of Austin, Texas, and asked the judge to send him to a lunatic asylum. The man said he was a dangerous madman, and not fit to be running around loose. His appearance of blunt candor did not convince the judge, and he told the man he could do nothing for him. The man went his way. The other day he visited the office again, and the judge recognized him. There was another man, Mr. Denton, also in the office, and it was well he was. Judge Smith asked the visitor what he could do for him, and the visitor drew a long knife and told the judge he had come to kill him. Now, a big knife drawn in the hand of a big man in Texas means something. The judge grasped his heavy cane and Denton picked up a chair. There was a lively skirmish, at the end of which several chairs were broken, the cane was splintered, and the man with the knife was lying on the floor with a bleeding head. This time the judge thought the man was mad enough to send to the lunatic asylum, and he sent him accordingly.

A LEVER.—Steam is the great power that moves the machinery of the world, electricity flashes the intelligence of the markets and fluctuation in stocks, ipsissimus intervals *intra* continent *in* continent. Advertising is another irresistible lever, acting on the fulcrum of intelligence, which awakens activity, stimulates competition and moves the commerce of the world. Sagacious and practical men know it and act accordingly.

The M'Kean Miner.

M. E. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

The Lawrenberry Case.

Our friend Rathbone Little Loew when he arrested Lawrenberry on Pine-street, on account of which we printed last week, that has gallant, combined unto to place certain Democratic politicians, and the party, in an unpleasant predicament, by bringing to light some treasonable episodes that were fondly hoped to have been buried in the oblivion of the past. Some of the Democratic papers of Clearfield do not render the remembrance of the scenes enacted by the tories of that county less odious by the unseemly recklessness with which they hasten to justify the murderous deed of Lawrenberry. To take their view of the matter, Col. Butler was engaged in a dirty, disreputable business, and his cruel murderer should be commended for putting him out of the way. He was a commissioned officer of the Government, one of "Lincoln' hirelings," and in the opinion of the Rebels and their Clearfield county sympathisers, to kill him was praiseworthy. However the Democratic press may feel in the matter, we should hardly suppose they would have the hardihood to give utterance at this late day to the treasonable sentiments that were so freely spoken when they thought treason and rebellion were so nearly triumphant in the dark days of '64. Recent Democratic victories seem as propitious to the growth of treasonable sentiments as is an April shower to the weeds by the road-side.

Apropos of the above, we observe that the Democratic organ of this county, the *Reporter*, of this week, gives approval and endorsement to the infamous sentiments of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, by transferring them to its columns. The assertions made in that article are so mendacious and contemptible that we are surprised that so respectable a journal as the *Reporter* admits them to its columns. The fact that P. Gray Meek, the editor of the *Watchman*, was arrested and indicted for counselling resistance to the draft, and only escaped punishment by the opportune closing of the war, when the country was feeling so good that it thought it could afford to be merciful to treason, may account for that paper's very peculiar and excessive leniency, odious views and strong sympathy for the murderer of Col Butler; but it does not account for or excuse the endorsement of such sentiments by an ostensibly respectable journal.

The Republican party has been in power in Illinois since 1861, with one brief exception in 1862, and the Democratic Legislature elected in 1873 flattered itself that it would be able, by investigations, to unearth a great deal of corruption during the fourteen years' rule. It has done its best, by investigating committees, to hunt out some evidence of wrong doing within that period; but in vain. No corruption has been found. The State has been faithfully and honestly governed; and the complaint put by Governor Allen, of Ohio, to the Republican administration which preceded him, that most recent had been unexpired or misspent in that State during all the time the Republicans were in power, is just as applicable to Illinois. The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the result of these investigations, says:

"Sectarian ingenuity can pick no flaw in the honesty of Republican rule in Illinois. Attempts to do so have utterly failed. It is a clean record, fourteen years long, which the Republican party submits to the people of Illinois."

The recent election in Michigan was principally for local officers only, and the State went Republican, of course. As an exchange expresses it, "Michigan has one of the best free-school systems of any State in the Union, and her citizens are not, like those of Connecticut, the descendants of the rose-boys and tories of the revolution."

Since the adjournment of the Legislature two members of the House have died—Hon. Charles Wells, of Bucks county and Hon. Wm. Beardsley, of Philadelphia. The first named gentleman was a Democrat, and Mr. Beardsley was a Republican.

Kansas also has one of those "reform" Legislatures, and the newspapers record the coincidence that it has been running exactly the same length of time as the Beecher trial, and has developed about as much scandal

A Democratic Job.

That the howl of the virtuous Democracy over the Credit Mobilier fraud was occasioned more by a spirit of envy than patriotism is now as clear as the noon-day sun. They propose, now that they have been given a little power by the people which has puffed them up with the idea that they are going soon to obtain full control of National legislation, now to start into the land jobbing business on their own book. Tom. Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad scheme has been openly denounced by all far-seeing and sagacious men, yet it was only through the firmness of the Republican Senate that it failed of being pushed through at the last session of Congress. Southern Democratic politicians strenously supported it, and it received the solid support of the Southern delegation in Congress. The Louisville *Courier Journal* recently declared that the Northern democratic leaders might as well understand first as last that their support of that undertaking would be a prime condition of the cooperation of the Southern Democracy in the next Presidential election. With one consent the politicians and press of the South seem to have undertaken the championship of this scheme. It is said that since the adjournment of Congress a new programme has been broached. Under this plan Tom. Scott is to retire from the Presidency and the other Northern directors from the board of management, and their places are to be filled with Southern Democrats. This will make it a still more distinctively sectional project, and will be backed as such by all the Southern members of Congress. It is a magnificent scheme for saddling a debt of millions of money upon the National government to be buried in the southern deserts and pockets of impecunious southern speculators. There is a small chance of this additional burden being placed upon us unless a Democratic administration should succeed President Grant's. But it will most assuredly be one of the pet measures of a Democratic administration. We have often heard certain of our local Democratic neighbors bewail the granting of any part of the National domain in aid of railroad schemes. Now is the time to weep, gentlemen.

New Hampshire and Connecticut.

(From the Buffalo Express.)

We gained New Hampshire and lost Connecticut. Both were fought on national issues and with opposite results. This seeming contradictory decision can be reconciled, we think. We undertake to say that the Republicans carried New Hampshire on *radical* Republicanism, and that the Democrats carried Connecticut on *radical* Democracy, and that the lesson of both elections is the same.

I. *New Hampshire*.—Lying Democrats and mulish Republicans and superficial observers generally have construed the New Hampshire election to be a rebuke to the policy of the Republican administration and Congress and a demand for a conservative (i. e. democratic) Republicanism. *Harpers' Weekly* is one such false construer—we mean that judge in the *Weekly* which is opposite Nast's cartoons, in more than one sense. The reverse is the truth. New Hampshire was fought on platforms. Local issues and the character of candidates had little influence. "Hamois were easy," so far as we must look at the two platforms. On none of the distinctive declarations of the campaign the two platforms were *identical*; on only three did they divide and fight. The nine points which were so plain that no one in New Hampshire disputed them were these:

1. Both parties pronounced for equal rights and exact justice.
2. Both condemned the use of the military power for unconstitutional purposes.
3. Both declared against a third term.
4. Both denounced public subsidies to corporations.
5. Both favored resumption of specie payments.
6. Both demanded free banking.
7. Both denounced official corruption.
8. Both condemned official impurity and mal-administration.
9. Both talked non-committal on the liquor question.

If the Republicans won by virtue of those principles, the Democrats *lost* by the same. If the people of New Hampshire ratified one platform for those planks, they condemned the other platform for the same reason; they said "yes" and "no" to them at the same instant. In so far, the result is as much a triumph for Democratic principles as for Republican principles. Men did not change their votes from last year because they saw a *similarity* between the two platforms something else recalled them to the Republican fold.

We must look for the differences, the antagonisms, of the two platforms to find the cause of the changed result. And here are the differences, the real issues, of that campaign:

1. The Republicans denounced the "White Leaguers" and the intimidation of and outrages on Union men in the South—and the Democrats *didn't*. The former were endorsed and the latter condemned at the polls.

2. The Republicans demanded for all the people of the South (black as well as white) the same peace, protection, prosperity they themselves enjoy—and the Democrats *didn't*. For this the former were endorsed and the latter condemned by the people.

3. The Republicans called upon Congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without delay—the Democrats denounced all federal interference with anything that may be done in Louisiana or other Southern States. The one was voted up and the other down by the people.

If any thing in national politics was passed upon by New Hampshire it was an endorsement of the rights of every citizen of the South to federal protection; the duty of the government to lay its hands on all who violate these rights; the duty of Congress to sanction such a restraint by law. New Hampshire voted for *federal supremacy and force bills*. It declared that we are one nation, one government, and have a right to rule that which we conquered. *That's* what New Hampshire decided if it decided anything.

II. *Connecticut*.—Senator Eaton's speech was the key note of the Connecticut campaign. It was a bold, consistent proclamation of the foundation principle of the Democratic party—*State sovereignty*. As the Republicans of New Hampshire went back to first principles and declared for federal supremacy, the Democrats of Connecticut went back to first principles and declared for State Sovereignty. Both won, as radicalism, pluck and consistency always win with the people. For God hates a coward," and so do the American people. The Republicans circulated Eaton's State Sovereignty speech as a campaign document and called every Democratic voter in the State out of his hole. It was Democratic gospel, meat, drink, life, inspiration. They swarmed like clansmen to the blast of Roderick Dhu's Horn.

What of distinctive Republicanism had the other side to offer to inspire hope? What noble inspiration of a grand principle, a lofty faith was given them? Not a word! Whose bugle horn sounded the charge? General Hawley!—whose claim to Republican sympathy was his opposition to Republican test legislation for the protection of the dearest vital rights of American citizens, oppressed because of their Republicanism. Speaker Blaine, fresh from the banquet given him by the Democrats of Philadelphia because of his opposition to Republican measures in Congress and his great services to the Democratic minority. Gen. Garfield, another advocate of the "let us alone" policy for the South which Jeff. Davis demanded in '61. Over against this we have only the echoes of the hundred guns fired by the Republican candidate for Governor over Grant's Louisiana policy. That was last January. Three months old echoes and smoke are not substantial foundations to build a great party on. *What had* the Republicans of Connecticut to fight for?

Talk not to us of Grantism being approved in New Hampshire and condemned in Connecticut. The people don't care for Grant or any other man. They do care for principles—clear, distinct, towering principles, which no one can mistake for Democracy any more than they can take grand old Mount Marcy for a pile of garbage. Give them an organization resting deep on bed rock principles, and they will fight to the death, whoever leads. Nothing but a great cause can fire thousands with one common purpose. Politicians have fritered away and toned down the Republican faith until Republicans seriously ask "*Why* are we Republicans?" New Hampshire called loudly for a Republican policy and Republican principles. Connecticut declared that the party true to its foundation principles can always whip the party that is emasculated of these.

Moral—The Presidential election is to be fought on the issue, Federal Supremacy *vs.* State sovereignty, and the Republican party must take an early, radical, unmistakable position on one side of that issue. There is only one side that it can take. The lines are already formed on the other side and a skirmish has been won by them.

Orphan's Court Sale.

In re the estate of EDWARD TRACY, dec'd

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Orphan's Court held in and for the county of McKean on the 27th day of Feb 1875, we the undersigned a finite number of the said estate of Edward Tracy, deceased will expose to public sale on the 26th day of April A. D 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of said decedent, consisting of a farm of about seventy five acres of land situate in Keating township, McKean county, containing one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one frame corn and grain house, and an orchard of about one hundred apple trees, all bearing. Said sale to be made subject to the following terms, to wit—One-third of purchase money to be paid at confirmation, one third in one year and one-third at the death of Bridget Tracy, the Widow of said Decedent; the latter two payments with their interest payable annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises;

Sale to take place at the premises.

A. REILLY,
E. TRACY.

MAY31-6

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lafayette on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ARNER B. CUDDE.

Sept. 10, 1874

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage

PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circular giving full explanation, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 20.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Apl5-6m

JOSHUA DAVIS G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE. PA.

E. B SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped

Removal!!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his patrons that he has removed his stock of goods to his

NEW STORE,

Opp. the Catholic Church

Where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS

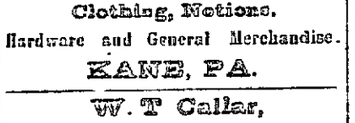
Thankful for past patronage, I shall strive to merit and hope to receive a continuation of the same.

S. Gunzberg.

Smethport, Mar. 18, 1875.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



Will cure or prevent Disease.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean county, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 1, 1875

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile southeast of Bullard borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 140 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in a locality rich in the developed oil territory, and shows unbounded surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, to be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS—Part cash, balance on time with good security. DAVID ROGERS.

Bradford, Pa. April 1. 1875-3m

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the estate of Seaman Wright, deceased, of Ceres township have been granted to the subscriber all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

G. N. HACKETT,
MARIAN CHEVALIER,
Executors.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the United States, Sections 3232, 3267, 3235, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, vocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.

Rectifiers	$213 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealer in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	6 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each additional still	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons of firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to E. COWAN, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Warren, Warren County, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875. 3t14

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Vendors of Merchandise Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1875

	CLASS.	RATES.
Annin Township.		
A M Gillett	14	$ 7 75
E. H Alvord	14	7 75
James Crammins	14	7 75
Taylor & Holtz	14	7 75
Bradford Borough.		
C A Crocker & Co	14	7 75
C H Foster	14	7 75
E Hirsch & Co	14	7 75
Dav'd A. Leigh	14	7 75
J Moorehouse	14	7 75
Albert DeGolier	14	7 75
W I DeGolier	14	7 75
Ceres Township.		
C H Smith	14	7 75
W R Hanson, Son & Co.	14	7 75
J B Gleason	14	7 75
Eldred Township.		
J W Meloy	14	7 75
J J Rice	14	7 75
Burden & Roberts	14	7 75
Young & Burden	14	7 75
H G Spiller	14	7 75
A Knapp	14	7 75
L L Dennis	14	7 75
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
Wright & Moses	14	7 75
Kane.		
W G Blow	14	7 75
W T Callar	14	7 75
Robert Lafferty	14	7 75
E Wolf	14	7 75
O D Coleman	13	10 75
Davis & James	13	10 75
Ludlow.		
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L B Hoffman & Co	14	7 75
Liberty.		
A L Wright	14	7 75
Wright & Moses	14	7 75
Port Allegany.		
Davis & Shaw	13	10 75
M A Lillibridge	14	7 75
Arnold, McDowell & Co	13	10 75
A P Bard & Co	14	7 75
J W Neely	14	7 75
H C Colcalup	14	7 75
E W Hungerth	14	7 75
C A Medberry & Son	14	7 75
L H Dailey	13	10 75
A C White	14	7 75
Wm Hooker	14	7 75
L H Bishop (Restaurant)	8	5 75
Chas Bishop	14	7 75
Rhodes & Son	14	7 75
G H Gaffey	14	7 75
Lafayette Township.		
J D Butts, Jr	14	7 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
Smethport.		
McCoy & Reilly	14	7 75
H Hamlin (Hardware)	14	7 75
H Hamlin	13	10 75
Taylor & Young	13	10 75
A B Arms road & Co	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
W S Haswell	14	7 75
W Y McCoy	14	7 75
S Gunzburg	14	7 75
J P Wendel	14	7 75
Norwich Township.		
Richard Smith	12	15 25
A Newser	14	7 75
Sergeant Township.		
Lawrence Bayer	14	7 75
Billiard Tables.		
S B Sortwell	Smethport 2	40 00
W H Smith	Ceres 1	20 00
D B Slingerland,	Port Allegany 1	20 00
L & T Mullin	" 2	40 00
N Palmer	" 1	20 00
E F Lunn	Bradford 1	20 00
A A McDonald	Norwich 1	20 00

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true list of dealers in merchandise in the county of McKean, as appraised by me for the year 1875.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Smethport, on Saturday the 1st day of May, 1875, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

M. N. POWELL, Mercantile Appraiser.

Smethport, Pa., April 6, 1875.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work), a quantity of harness, 62 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 set Harness, 4-ton Mine Scales, Wagons, Rob sleds, 1 set Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra joints, Railroad tools, 2 Climax Mowers, and 1 combined Reaper and Mower. Cut testers, Hoppers, Pipes, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mined coal and a large quantity of ¾ x 2 in Strap Iron.

Apply to

L. W. Crawford.
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.

12-17-tf

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city.

P. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

6 12—12—6 mos

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of ZEPHANIAH MORRISON deceased, of Hamilton township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

FRANK MORRISON.
Administrator.

Mar. 18, 1875.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 453

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for ymmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

School Director's Convention.

To the School Directors of McKean County:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the by-laws and resolutions of the convention of School Directors of McKean county, held at Smethport on the 4th Tuesday in May, A. D. 1869, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Smethport, on the 4th Tuesday in May, A. D. 1875, being the Fourth day of the month, and select, from the whole number of Directors present, some one literary and amicable acquaintance, and skilful and experienced in the art of teaching as County Superintendent, for the three years ensuing, and also determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

M. H. CURTIS,
Co. Supt. of McKean County.

April 10, 1875

— The New York Tribune celebrated its thirty fifth anniversary last Saturday.

— J. R. Newton, of Emporium, has returned from Florida, with his health fully recovered.

— There is a revolution coming in fashion, sure. The men's trousers are swelling and the women's skirts shrinking.

— Old travelers say that the road from here to Lumbabees never was in as fearful condition as at present.

— The Orphans Court Sale of the Estate of Edward Tracy is to take place at the premises of the estate, on the 20th inst. next week Tuesday.

— Mr. D. J. Hamlin gives us a strong dose of geology in this issue. Like a Dodger story "it is continued in our next." The plot thickens.

— In the gentle spring-time the young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love and the young woman's to thoughts of bonnet-hunting and spring bonnets.

— The case of George Haynes, convicted of the murder of Graves, in Potter county, will come before the Board of Pardons at their meeting on the 4th of May.

— There will be services at the Upper Warren Creek School house next Sabbath morning under charge of Rev. C. A. Burlin. Services will commence at 11 o'clock.

— A sharp axe in the hands of an infuriated female is a dangerous and formidable weapon, especially if one is armed with nothing more persuading than a few pounds of caution.

— Mr. D. A. Easterbrook now drives the finest team in the county. They are regular beauties. He purchased them of Col. Wilcox, who never was known to own a poor horse.

— The members of the Wilcox Cornet band presented their leader, J. L. Brown, with a neat Eb cornet horn a few days since. J. C. Malone did the presenting on the part of the band.

— We have never heard better singing in the M. E. Church of this place than we listened to last Sunday morning. The male quartette at the close was especially worthy of mention. We have never heard its equal in Smethport.

— Dr. Brown, of this place, had the misfortune to lame his fine horse recently, so seriously that it is feared that it may prove fatal. The loss would be a severe one to the doctor, and we sincerely hope the fears are unfounded.

— The Knights Templar of St. John's Commandery have an elegant regalia at Blake's Opera House, Olean, this evening. Our friend Fitz Henry Arnold is one of the Honorary Commandery, which fact establishes the character of the entertainment as first-class.

— The work of boring for oil at the Company Well has been commenced. We shall try to keep our readers posted as to the progress of the drilling, unless those having the work in charge prove as selfishly unobliging as that Warren chap, lock the taling up and refuse to answer civil questions.

— Our readers will notice a change in the advertisement of the bonds of the New York Industrial Exhibition Company, in this issue. This is no ordinary lottery concern, and those looking about for a good investment would do well to send for circulars and see what there is of it for themselves.

— The Editor of the Reynoldsville Herald is indignantly asks how many men in that town wants to run the HERALD. He'll never find out. The number of saddle-pated individuals in every town who imagine they can run a newspaper ever so much better than the editor can never be accurately computed.

— By a private letter received by Mr. Stanley, of this place, we learn of a terrible tragedy at New Hudson, near Cuba, N. Y. We did not learn the particulars, but the general facts are that an Irishman named Tom Lafferty shot a Mrs. Vannoy and her daughter, a young lady of about 20 years of age, and then shot himself. Fortunately the last shot only proved fatal.

— Mr. Cowan, Dept. Collector of Internal Revenue, is proving himself very thorough and competent in the discharge of his duties. No one need complain that they have not had ample notice in regard to the payment of the Special Tax, and he is determined that they shall have no cause. Any wishing blank applications for Revenue License can be furnished by application at this office.

— No unprejudiced person can read the testimony of Beecher without subscribing to the following opinion: "In other words, Mr. Moulton found Mr. Beecher patient to hear, quick to acquit Tilton, quicker to censure himself, ready to do anything that might restore Tilton, anxious to dismiss from Tilton's mind the idea that he (Beecher) was hostile, and foolishly confiding in the friendship of a pretender who was playing Tilton's hand against Beecher, while Beecher's hand was open before him."

Dentistry.—Dr. L. M. Raub, of Bolivar, N. Y., will visit Smethport next week Tuesday, the 20th inst., for the practice of his profession. He will remain here a week, and will be pleased to receive orders for work in any branch of dentistry.

The Republic Magazine.—To the political student or the citizen who would keep himself posted on all the political questions of the day we can recommend the Republic, a monthly magazine, published in Washington. It is replete with reliable political information, and contains as much interesting reading matter as a four dollar magazine. The subscription price is $2 00 a year. Single copies 25 cents. Address, "Republic Publishing Company," Washington D. C.

Revenue Notice.—Dealers in McKean county should not forget that the Internal Revenue year begins on the first of May. If they are dealing in Tobacco or cigars, they must have a Revenue License for 1875, by May first, costing $5. If they are dealing in Spirituous Liquors, they must have a License costing $25; if in Malt Liquor only, $20. If they fail to take a License by the first of May, they will be charged 50 per cent penalty for neglect, besides being subject to prosecution for violation of the Revenue law. They should not wait for the Collector or his Deputy to "come round," for they are not obliged by law to do that. Send the money in Postoffice order or registered letter to E. Cowan, Deputy Collector, Warren, Warren Co., Pa.

Fashions.—Ladies toilets ever changing. Sometime for the better and then again for the worse. We are happy to see that this season brings beautiful changes. We have just received "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar" for Spring, and it is full to overflowing of the new and beautiful designs, and we must say that we have not seen its equal in literature, Stories, Criticisms, Jokes, Poetry, selections from Great Authors of short sayings. It is a world of the most interesting and varied methoughts "Smith's Pattern Bazaar" has proved itself superior to every other magazine in point of elegance, in appearance and real matter. Our lady readers will do well to subscribe for it, as the price is a mere song compared with its intrinsic value—being only one dollar and ten cents a year. Those who would like it should send one dollar and ten cents to A. LURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New York City. He gives a splendid premium, also, to every subscriber.

County Notes.—Several of our exchanges are devoting a good deal of space to the laudable purpose of stirring up the people to demand and secure better county roads. It is a sort of agitation that is indulged in by the press generally about every Spring, and still there seems to be but little betterment in the condition of the roads. The amount raised in this county each year by tax, to be applied to the roads, by the different townships is nearly $20,000. It would seem that this amount applied each successive year faithfully and honestly would soon show a marked result in the way of their improvement. We do not suppose that our roads are any worse than those of other counties, yet they are certainly no better. As the county fills up and population increases, the need for better roads must be constantly growing. They are more needed now than they were twenty years ago, and the more they are used the worse they get. From personal observation and experience we are well prepared to anathematize the condition of our highways perhaps as deeply as the case deserves, for, as we are glad to know, our duties do not require very extensive travel over them at present, yet we hear many denunciations from others, and our columns are open to any specified complaints or explanations as to their condition in view of the expenditures that will let any light upon the subject or tend in the least to their improvement.

Notice.

All persons against whom we have a book account are requested to call and settle the same, as we desire to close our books. If the accounts are not settled at once, they will be left for collection, without further notice.

TAYLOR & YOUNG.

Smethport, April 1, 1875.

— We publish in another column the call for the Convention of School Directors for the selection of a county superintendent for the ensuing three years. The Convention will meet in Smethport, on Tuesday, May 4th. It is to be hoped that no Director will voluntarily absent himself from this Convention.

— A bad spell of weather on Tuesday evening was the occasion of a very bad spell at the spelling match advertised for that evening. What was everybody's business was nobody's business, and the audience found a cold, cheerless and uncomfortable room, and finally broke up and went home each one discussing the proper spelling and definition of the expressive word, "lizzie."

— With due kindness, deference, and so forth, we must decline publishing the appeal of our lady correspondent from Bradford to her lady friends—to stand up for their rights and let their tongues wag. Who will be benefitted by its publication? Not the writer or her friends, and not ourselves, most assuredly. The gentleman (?) who wrote the communication made a shabby failure in his attempt to deceive us as to his sex of intentions.

— Even the good Dr. Barnes, when ninety-five years of age, slept during a sermon, and on being joked about it by a friend, insisted he had been awake all the time. "Well then," said his friend, "can you tell me what the sermon was about?" "Yes, I can, it was about half an hour too long." Many a sleepy hearer in ninety-nine churches out of a hundred fully appreciate the force of the Doctor's apt reply.

COAL FIELDS OF McKEAN CO.

(Continued)

Outline of the Geological Formation of the County, In Reference to the Coal Measures.

By O. J. Hamlin, Esq.

I am neither a professional or a scientific geologist, therefore what I may write on this subject can be little better than guess work. I am, however, safe in saying that the formations of this county are predominantly of the secondary character, being made up of stratified fossiliferous rock, there being no primary or even metamorphosus rock found. This region may therefore be characterized as belonging to the upper Devonian Age, and includes the Chemung, or vergent, the Catskill, or pocanal; the subcarboniferous, or vesperine; the coal conglomerate, or mill stone grit; the carboniferous, or coal measures; and the recent, or rock overlying the coal formation periods.

Beginning at the bed of the Allegheny River, at the northern part of the county, and passing south to the coal fields of Clermont, we have (as I think) the following rock series. At the river bed we probably have the Chemung Period; although at "Burnt Hill," near Portville, and a few miles north of the State line, there is fossil evidence of the Hamilton Period, which consists in the presence of the fossil impressions of the broad winged spirifer in a calcareous sand rock. This I believe is the Spirifer mucronatus, and it is quite probable that the calcareous sand-stone is in its present position by displacement, and not in its true formation. This is rendered the more probable by the fact that "Burnt Hill" contains a large deposit of drift, composed of gravel, from which we may infer the displacement of both from their natural order. In Eldred township, a little above the New York State line, is found along the banks of the river abundant specimens of a largesh broad spirifer of a different species from that of the spirifer mucronatus, and as this broad shell is said to abound in the Chemung Period, I think we are right in the inference that the bed of the Allegheny River at the State line, and along its course west toward Warren county, is underlaid by rock of the Chemung formation, as also up that river to its source. Proceeding south from that river toward the coal mines of coal basin No 5, this formation probably underlies the whole area of this county, and extends east through all the northern tier of counties in this State to the Delaware River, and is found down that river as far as the Water Gap. It also extends west from McKean county to Ohio, where it probably changes to a sand or lime stone rock. This formation probably underlies the beds of all the large streams of water in McKean county. This formation is the Vergent of the Pennsylvanian nomenclature, Chemung the name given it by the New York nomenclature. It mainly consists of a light or sometimes dark drab colored slate.

Next in superposition, in the ascending order, above the Chemung, we have the Catskill formation, which consists in a red sand stone shale with red earth. It outcrops in Farmers Valley at the dug-way below Smethport, at Bush Hill two miles east of Smethport, at Griffin's near Nunnenkill creek, and on Otis Irons' farm near the foot of Bunker Hill. The Catskill Period is the Indian, so to speak, which overlies Devonian and geological periods into Frenzival, Medieval, and Recent. The Catskill bears the Mesozoic or Middle Period. At Bush Hill and elsewhere it certainly shows the Uintal, which is largely composed of red oxide of iron. Prof. Rogers estimates this formation in McKean county at 170 feet in thickness.

In this formation is also occasionally found a stratum or ledge of mountain limestone, magnesian in character, with decayed fossil shells. It is not a pure limestone, suitable to make lime for plaster work, but probably a good stone to stand the heat of a fire. The clay slate of the subcarboniferous is also a good fire stone, if the edges of the stone only are placed toward the fire.

Next in the ascending order is the Serai Conglomerate, or mill stone grit and conglomerate sandstone, which underlies the fire clay slate of the coal measures. This formation is distinct and plainly found, but is not extensive, consisting more in detached, small bowlders of pebbly rock, with occasionally large bowlders of more coarse pebbles. In some the pebbles are very small and quite crystaline; its pebbly and grannular sand structure is quite curious.

Special Council Meeting.

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held last evening, to consider the condition of our streets. After a protracted discussion, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

RESOLVED, That we, the Burgess and Borough Council of the Borough of Smethport, deeming it advisable to increase the indebtedness of said borough about five (5) per centum upon last valuation, so as to raise by the sale of bonds the sum of Fourteen Hundred Dollars ($1400) for the purpose of repairing roads, as follows, to wit:

The sum of	$200	to repair	Marvin street.
"	$500	"	State Rd. Street.
"	$200	"	Main street,
"	$200	"	King street,
"	$100	"	Mechanic & Mill [street.
"	$300	to open a north and south street across Marvin creek between the iron bridge and the mouth of creek, direct that notice according to law be given of an election to be held at the Court House, in Smethport, on Saturday, May 15, 1875, for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors to the increase of indebtedness as provided by law.	

Elsewhere we publish the Proclamation for said election. It behooves every voter to look into the matter thoroughly between now and the time of election. It is not a matter of any more concern to the Council than to any other citizen. They think the money is needed; but it rests with the people wholly to say whether or not it shall be appropriated.

Obituary.

DIED.—At Prentiswale, Pa., Mar. 3, 1875, of scarlet fever, accompanied with congestion of the lungs, after an illness of only four days, John D., adopted son of Arthur and Lucinda D. Prentiss, aged 10 years 7 months and 10 days.

Pure and gentle in life, his end was peace; and in death the freed spirit seemed so illumnate the features with the expression, "The battle is fought and the victory won, and now is rest triumphant rest."

Those who knew him best loved and prized him most, and by them his memory is sweetly cherished. It would seem that for some weeks before his death he had a presentiment of what was coming. Only a few days before he was taken sick, he unaccustomed to anything of the kind, he composed the following:

A DREAM.—It was twilight. The sun was slowly sinking behind the western hills, and the moon shone full and bright from the cloudless sky and sent its ghostlike beams shining among the waving branches. A river ran slowly winding its way down among the hills, its banks overhanging with the lovely flowers of May.—The weeping willow branches hung their heads down to the waters edge, as if trying to drink of the sparkling waves. Could I but paint that scene! Lofty pines nodded their heads in the evening breeze, and seemed to rejoice that they could overlook the surrounding forest. Down by the river brink, on a mossy mound, sat a child. Her hair fell in long golden ringlets about her shoulders, and her eyes were blue as the sky above her. What a beautiful picture as she sat there, her arms full of flowers, as with childlike pleasure she twines them about her neck! The scene has changed. Years, as it were, have passed in a moment, and again, by the river, sat a maiden. The same moon shone over her head and the same silent river ran by that years ago she watched in childhood's hours. All about her was the same. The same flowers grew by the river brink and the same willows bent down to dip their branches in the dancing waves. But she, how changed! The golden curls were darker than before, and her form had changed to that of womanhood. Again she reached down to the waters edge and plucked the drooping flowers and gazed upon them for a moment, then threw them out upon the water and silently and thoughtfully watched them as they floated down; then from her hitherto silent lips escaped only two words, these they were: "PASSED AWAY."

Once more the scene has changed, and by the river she sat, but years had changed her. The dark curls were white now, her form was bent, and her withered hands clung to a staff. She gazed long and silently across the wide, clear river to the other side, from whence there came the sweetest strains of music that ever I heard, and these were the words:

Aye, say you are mine and give me your hand,
And we'll show you the way to that happy land,
Where they shed not a tear, where they know not a care;
O, come, weary mortal, our home to share.

***

DIED.—On Sunday, April 4, 1875, at his residence in Morenci, Lenawee Co., Mich. BENJAMIN COLEGROVE, aged 87 years, nine months and twenty four days.

The deceased was well and favorably known in this county for many years. He was one of the early (though not of the first) settlers in Norwich township. He held various offices of trust while living at the above named place, both in county and township. Many will remember him as an officer of good judgment and determined will to do right. He removed to Michigan many years ago, where he has since resided.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE, or the Sights and Sensations of the Great City.

The National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, have just issued one of the most remarkable and attractive books of the day, bearing the above title. It is comprised in one large octavo volume of 520 pages, and illustrated with nearly 200 fine engravings of noted places, life and scenes in New York. The work sets forth in glowing colors the noble work for suffering humanity, which is going on every day in the great city, and reveals with a bold hand the terrible crimes, the dark mysteries and the hidden sins of metropolitan life. We are introduced into the home of the Fifth Avenue millionaire, and carried with equal interest to the squalid cellar of the Five Points beggar. Visitors to New York cannot hope to see or know as much of the city as they may learn by a perusal of this book. Those who cannot visit New York for themselves will be in a great measure repaid for that privation by reading this work. It is full of solid and accurate information on the topics whereof he treats. The history and frauds of the famous Tammany ring, which are related with great force and candor, is worth the price of the work. The book is sold by subscription, only, and Mr. M. N. Carmody, the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

The Value of a Good Name.

When Beecher was first attacked the general expression was, if this thing cannot be established by confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ, if his good name is to be whisked away by one foul puff of slander, of what avail is it to a man to have lived a long life of good repute. A noble and honorable career should stand for something against unproven assertion, and even circumstances dark on their face. Beecher is now realizing some of the benefits of an honorable life. Although he swears as a witness to only that which he has over and over again solemnly protested as a citizen, the weight of his character makes every word from the witness stand ponderous with confirmation—at least, with the public, who constitute the real court and jury trying the case. The impression Mr. B.'s simple affirmations are making can be due to nothing but the power of a good name. His accusers, lacking this, stand at a fearful disadvantage in the public view. It takes character, as well as strong swearing, to make a good witness.

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Rexford and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

— That valuable publication which issues with perennial freshness from Harrisburg every winter and spring, to-wit; the LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL, is still coming to this office, though the Legislature has now been adjourned several weeks. This delay is customary, but nevertheless absurd. The JOURNAL has only got as far as March 17, and if it goes on at no faster than the present tardy rate we expect it will be in process of printing next fourth of July. The LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL and the Report of the Secretary are the two most tedious contributions to the literature of the century.

— Commissioner Stark returned Tuesday from a trip to Clearfield county, with a view to obtain as many hints as possible from an inspection of the Clearfield jail, that might aid in the planning and construction of our jail. The plan of the Clearfield prison is similar in many respects to ours, though much more extensive and costly. Mr. Stark expresses himself well satisfied and repaid for the trip, having learned many new ideas that will be of value to the Commissioners in their work.

— A citizen of Baltimore has been hunting up big words for the benefit of conductors of spelling matches. Here is an easy one:

"Lepadotemachoselachogaleokraniolelphiosiraiohaldrimpotimmatosilphiokarabelinokatakechymenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektryonoptekephalliokinklepelektokephalliokigklopeleiolagoosiraiohaiphetraiaoptenygon."

This is said to be the longest word in any language. It may be found in the "Ekklesiazousai" of Aristophanes, a very excellent comedy, and placed in the mouth of one of the actors. It consists of 169 letters, and makes seventy-seven syllables, and must have created some laughter when spoken. Some actors of the present day would hardly risk it.

LIME.—Messrs. Ford & Trumbower have now a large quantity of Bellefonte woodburnt Lime at their brick-yard, near the McKean & Buffalo Railroad depot, which they will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, either by the bushel or barrel. They claim that their lime is of the best manufacture, and that they are able to sell it a piece below successful competition. Give them a trial, at least, before going elsewhere.

Borough Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House on

Saturday, May 15th 1875,

for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the electors to increase the indebtedness about 5 per centum upon last valuation, so as to raise $1400 by coupon Bonds redeemable in sums of $200 annually from the year 1876 to 1882 inclusive. Said Bonds to bear date July 1 1875 with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The last assessed valuation in said Borough is $28000. The existing debt of said Borough is as follows:

Outstanding order dated in 1875	$73.32
Outstanding " " " 1876	170 00
Outstanding " " " 1877	170.00
	$413.32
Less money in Treasurer and Collector's hands	14 10
Total debt	$399 32

The above debt is provided for by Bonds authorized by vote of Council the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.

The purposes for which the indebtedness is to be incurred are to repair and put in good condition the following roads to wit:

Marvin Street the sum of	$300 00
State road 18 feet the sum of	500 00
Main street the sum of	200 00.
King Street the sum of	200.00.
Mechanics and Mill street a sum of	100,00.
To open a street across Marvin creek, somewhere between the Iron bridge and mouth of creek	300,00.
	$1400 00.

By order of Borough Council
G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

ATTEST
H. F. BARNUM, Secretary.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between A. B. Armstrong and L. Rogers, under the name of A. B. Armstrong & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by A. B. Armstrong, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle without further notice.

A. B. ARMSTRONG,
L. ROGERS.

Smethport, April 1st, 1875.

Borough Ordinance.

No. 10

IT IS HEREBY ENACTED by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Smethport, That horses, Mules, Colts, Hogs, and Cattle shall not be permitted to run at large in the streets of the Borough of Smethport, *Provided*, that from the 15th day of November to the 15th day of December inclusive cows shall be permitted to run at large in said borough between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. And all horses, mules, colts, hogs, sheep and cattle found running at large in violation of this ordinance shall be liable to be distrained and place in the pound and the poundmaster shall deliver them to the respective owner upon the payment of the sum of One dollar and the actual cost of keeping the same. But if no owner shall be found for them after forty eight (48) hours, then it shall be the duty of the pound master to advertise the same by three or more written or printed handbills to be set up in a day or two between six and ten days thereafter, and after deducting said costs and charges the two dollars to be paid over to the Borough Treasurer, to be held for the owner when called for.

This Ordinance to go into effect the 1st day of May next.

Approved April 5, 1875.
Attest
H. F. BARNUM, Sec'y.

G. M. SMITH,
Burgess.

Alfred Sturdevant.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-14tf

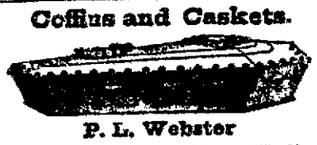
Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently refitted refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish &c. Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE And Well Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Medical Notes.

THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.—A distinguished leader of medical thought, in a public address recently, observed if there was "one direction in which progress is now so marked as to constitute a dominant feature of the present state of medicine, and to embrace a new medical idea, it is the origin and propagation of disease by independent organic germs." No late physiological investigation has been so promisingly pushed, and none has offered so many hints of solution for the mysterious epidemics which from time immemorial have afflicted man and beast. The atmosphere is loaded with matter which, however invisible to the naked eye, needs only to be subjected to a strong beam of artificial light to reveal countless particles, each of which may afford a nidus for poisonous infusoria. With great perfection in optical apparatus this fact will doubtless yet be made more startlingly apparent. But, whatever science may unmask, however alarming it may be, the progress of all remedial and curative processes can only be advanced by such unclouded analyses.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM.—To keep the extremities warm as to effect an ointment against the almost interminable list of disorders which are liable to spring out of a "slight cold." First, never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes, when they fit closely, press against the foot and prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they do not embrace the foot too tightly, the blood gets fair play and the space left between the leather and stockings is filled with a comfortable supply of warmth. The second rule is never sit in damp shoes. It is often imagined that unless they are positively wet it is not necessary to change them while the feet are at rest. This is a fallacy, for when the least dampness is absorbed into the sole it is attracted further to the foot itself by the oven heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. Any person may prove this by drying the experiment of neglecting the rule, and his feet will become cold and damp after a few moments, taking off the boots and warming it, it will appear quite dry.

CURE FOR BALDNESS.—A gentleman who had lost nearly all his hair after a very severe attack of fever, consulted a French physician of great reputed success as a hair restorer. The prescription given him was a drachm of the homœopathic tincture of phosphorus to one ounce of castor oil, the bare spot to be rubbed twice weekly, for half an hour each time, after the skin of the head had been thoroughly cleansed with warm water without soap. This treatment was cautiously carried out about six months, the hair soon began to grow, and in a year from the time of first following the doctor's advice, his head was as thoroughly covered as ever, the new crop of hair being about two shades darker than the old.

Keeping the Hands Smooth.

A writer in the *American Grocer* says that glycerine is not used in the right way. She asserts that to preserve the smoothness and softness of the hand, keep a small bottle of glycerine near the place where you habitually wash them, and when ever you have finished washing and before you wipe them, put one or two drops of the glycerine on the wet palms and rub the hands thoroughly with it as if it were soap, then dry light by with the towel. Household work and bad weather will not prevent your skin remaining smooth and soft, if this plan of using glycerine is followed.

The Frost of a Winter.

The frost has struck so deep this winter that its effects are visible in the most bitter blasphemies. It is scarcely once in half a century that the mercury ranges so low for so long a time as it has during the winter just passed, and we are by no means through with the perils and inconveniences which excessively cold weather creates. These may in a great measure be prevented by timely attention. This warning applies particularly to cellar walls and foundations. It has been noticed in many places that they are bulging inward and cracking from the pressure caused by the expansion of the ground through cold, and the spring thaws will complete the disintegration by undermining them with streams of water. The damage is wide spread, and affects many localities. In most cases the foundations so attacked will have to be rebuilt entirely, and the evil effects, aside from the imminent peril to occupants from having their houses liable to fall about their ears, will be irremediable in cracked walls, falling plaster, doors that will not shut, and windows that will not open. Any detached or seam detached house should at once be examined, particularly on the shady side of its foundation, where the sun does not fall, for there the trouble is likely to be most apparent. If the walls have begun to spring inward, they should at once be shored up by stout beams at frequent intervals. On no account should the weight of the house be shoved off the wall, or it will add to the difficulty. There is but little question in the minds of practical men that the recent falling of a wall in New York city, attended by such serious loss of life, was due to the action of frost. Railroads will be affected by it also; at no late period a passenger train was thrown from the track on the New Haven railway from this cause, and similar accidents are likely to occur unless a rigid system of track inspection is the rule, rule for rule and rail for rail.

AN EMPTY LOT.—The full list printed in the New York *World* of the empty buildings and offices of lower Broadway is really startling. Only one-third of the premises available for business between the Bowling Green and Union square are occupied, and a reduction of one third is made in the rate of rental.

It is no uncommon thing that hot words produce a coolness.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Mexican bandits are making raids on the Texas side of the Rio Grande and a number of settlers have been killed by them. Louis A. Middleton, editor of the West Point (Miss.) *Times*, was shot and killed by D. L. Love, editor of the West Point *Citizen*, for the publishing of an offensive article by the former.

The Ohio Senate refused to sustain the vote of the lower House on the compulsory education act. It was defeated by six votes.

Meetings of citizens without distinction of party are held in New York State to talk on the canal question. The report of the loss of the steamer Ruby, with all hands, on Puget sound is contradicted. No accident occurred to her. The Virginia State Senate, by a vote of twenty four to nine, adopted a resolution expelling Isaac or George W. Graham for alleged complicity in the sale of the St. Inoolcraft naval gunboat. The peach trees in Delaware have not suffered and prospects of a large crop of fruit are good. The friends of General Fitz John Porter are considerably excited over the decision of the Cabinet at Washington that his case ought not to be reopened.

The body of a man found in New York harbor proved to be that of a lighthouse keeper who, while intoxicated thought he could swim across the ocean and attempted the feat. Twenty Communist prisoners have escaped from New Caledonia, the French penal colony.

A steamer from Liverpool took out seventy destitute children for Nova Scotia. A man named George Pemberton has been arrested in Boston for the murder of Mrs. Bingham. The circumstantial evidence against him is very strong. He has been recognized as the man who sold the murdered woman's rings, and a pearl-handled knife belonging to the victim was found in his possession. He denies all knowledge of the crime, but the evidence seems to be accumulating against him. The man Pemberton has already been several times in prison for robbery and other offenses.

A report from the United States bureau of statistics says the exports of the country for the fiscal year 1874 were, in value, $533 929 342, and $656,544,331 specie. The imports at the same time were $562,115,907 in value and $15,244,004 in specie. In 1874 the number of vessels carrying the American flag which entered the United States from foreign ports was 11,765, vessels carrying foreign flags 18,791. The total number of steerage passengers who arrived in the United States during the twelve months ended December 31 1874 was 360 316, of whom 159 936 were males and 100,878 females. Under fifteen years, 51,631 fifteen, and under forty 172 119 forty years of age and upwards, 37,810 died on the voyage, 129. Of the total arrivals, there were from England, 43,396, Ireland, 47 084, Germany, 56,927 Quebec and Ontario, 23,734, balance from 144 other countries.

In the case of A. C. Buell, charged with libeling ex-Senator Zach Chandler, Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit at St. Louis, discharged the defendant. In answer to a question from M. de Lafayette, the Duke Decazes stated in the French Assembly that the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition project was in a secure, sympathic, and measures will be taken to promote it in every possible way.

The United States Secretary of War has been directed to have the new evidence in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter examined and a synopsis prepared and reported to the President for his information with a view to a decision on General Porter's application for a new trial. United States Treasurer F. E. Spinner has resigned. He was appointed in 1861 and has held the position since that time.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution does not confer on women the right to vote. Wallace F. Story, editor of the Chicago *Times* has been sent to prison for ten days for contempt of court in leaving published articles reflecting on the grand jury of Cook county. Ill. A mass meeting to protest against further imprisonment of the Fitzhorne claimant was held in Hyde Park, London, and Messrs. Kenealy, Whalley and Onslow addressed the meeting. Green wood cemetery, Brooklyn, has a surplus of $1,000 000 and the city government is trying to tax it. Thirteen of the Newfoundland fishermen who were swept away on the ice early in March have perished. They went out to visit a vessel and before they could reach the shore the ice parted and they were swept to sea. Seven perished from the cold the first night. The rest were taken off by a schooner.

The contractors are now hard at work on the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia. In a short time an army of men will be engaged in the construction of the various buildings.

The Spanish government refuses to allow the Duke de Montpensier to return to Spain in order to keep ex-Queen Isabella out of the country. "We cannot admit the one without the other" is the ruling of both.

In reply to a query of General Augur, the commander of Fort Brown at Brownsville, Texas states that Mexicans have burned ranches and robbed and killed inhabitants near Corpus Christi, and that he has sent all his mounted force in pursuit. Dr. Henry Foerster Prince-Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his bishopric because he promulgated the Papal encyclical against the ecclesiastical laws. The Paris *Univers* publishes a Papal encyclical removing the excommunicat on pronounced against the old Catholics of Switzerland and censuring the anchoresses for protecting them. For the year ending December 31 1874, the excess of exports over imports was $68,962,497, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the exports exceeded the imports by only $4,943,350. While Col. S. C. Holland, of Columbus, Ga., and late of Mobile and New York, was talking to W. L. Cash, captain of police, a difficulty arose, and Cash shot Holland through the head. The latter died in five minutes. Cash was arrested. Wm. Flanagan, of Harlem, N. Y., while intoxicated clubbed his wife to death. Two grocers were fined $50 each in New York for selling adulterated milk. W. G. Greaves and Dr. L. B. Spartam, on trial at Brockville, Ontario, for murder in procuring the abortion of Miss Sophia L. Burnham on December 28 last, have been sentenced to be hanged on June 23. Greaves was the girl's seducer, and accompanied her to Dr Spartam's office.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, has received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.

There are serious differences between Don Carlos and the Carlist council of the province of Navarre. The Paris *Bien Public* says the Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his daughter, the Countess d'Eu, and make his home in the United States. The trial of the Grakwar of Baroda, on the charge of attempting to poison the British resident at his court, has resulted in the disagreement of the commission before which the case was tried. Resolutions ordering three separate and distinct inquiries into the canal frauds were passed by the Canal board, the Senate and the Assembly of New York State. The Governor of Texas has appealed to the President for aid to suppress the outrages perpetrated by Mexicans on the Texas border, and the Secretary of War has telegraphed the commanding officer of the Department of Texas to use every effort to prevent further raids. Ex-State Senator Robert McKenzie, of Tennessee, has been sent to prison for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter. All the fare books and lottery and policy shops in Washington are to be closed by the police. The Rev. J. L. Rose, of Niles, Mich., has been sentenced to two years in the State prison for the forgery of a deed on which he obtained $1,000. The residence of Mr. Sedgway, near Genoa, Nevada, was burned, and the owner's body found in the ruins. An inquiry showed that the man had probably been murdered by Indians, and the house afterward burned to cover the crime. The epizootic has again appeared in Picton county, N. S. A number of valuable horses have fallen victims to it.

The Overlook Mountain House in the Catskills, near Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., a famous summer resort, caught fire and was entirely consumed. Henry Ward Beecher, in his evidence in the great Tilton vs. Beecher case, testified that he was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1813. He was thirteen years old when he left Litchfield. The family lived in Boston for eight years following and Mr Beecher graduated at Amherst College in 1834. He studied at Lane University three years and was licensed as a preacher in 1837 his first pulpit being at Lawrenceburg, Ind. In 1847 he went to Brooklyn and assumed the pastorate of Plymouth Church, then just organized. At that time the church numbered twenty people. He preached continuously at Plymouth Church from that time to this. "I do not think," he said, "that during that time—twenty-seven years—I have lost five Sundays." The number of communicants of Plymouth Church he places at from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. Aside from his duties as clergyman, he has filled several editorial positions, written a large number of books, and delivered numberless lectures.

A meeting of merchants in New York, irrespective to party, was held, at which resolutions endorsing the action of Governor Tilden relative to canals were passed, and a committee appointed to present the report to Governor Tilden. Labor troubles are reported in several cotton manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, caused, as alleged, by an imperative order from the Fall River Head Centre of the National Union, requiring operatives to demand a restoration of former prices. The decrease of the public debt of the United States since June 30, 1874, has been $9,453,463 62. Mr Childer, speaking at Pontefract, England, prophesied a brilliant future for America, and said that England should secure the friendship and alliance of the United States.

A Demolished Trunk.

"Do you see that trunk, sir?" demanded an indignant traveler of the Lake Shore baggage agent, as he observed a demolished packing box, to which a check was hanging that corresponded with one he held in his hand. That trunk is ruined, sir, and I demand damages." "Yes, sir," replied the smiling agent, "you ought to have pay for that trunk. People get a cheap and tender little trunk like that and pack it up for a hundred miles' journey as if they were going to the Pyramids. They put in two or three good sized hams, a crock or two of apple butter, a sack of double X family flour, ten or fifteen pounds of nails, a few pounds of shot, new castings for a couple of plows, and three or four changes of clothing. Then they lug it down here at the last minute, with a handle burst off one end, and expect it to go through easy enough to allow a horsefly to ride on the end. That's the way your trunks get broken, my dear sir. Thirty five, sixty four, Cleveland branch. All right. Good morning."

Be Careful.

Now is the time when men commit indiscretions. These blue skies and treacherous warm breezes of early spring tempt the manatees to put aside their heavy clothing and don lighter attire. The results are coughs, cold, and other serious ailments. It is impossible to be too slow in discarding warm clothing. The present season is the most deceptive, fickle, and changeable of the whole year, and every precaution should be taken to guard against its evil effects. Don't be in a hurry to put away your overcoats in camphor, there is time enough for some more snow storms yet, and the blizzards are in no hurry to pipe in the summer.

If every one of our readers would try Dobbins' Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,), they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it.

HIS TEETH.—Last season P. was attacked with the cholera, and his friends and physicians gave him up as a lost case. As he lay there, apparently upon his death bed, the doctor asked him if the medicines he had taken had in any manner affected his teeth. "I don't know," faintly whispered P., "but you can see, they are in the top drawer of the bureau. Mrs. P. will hand them to you."

The art of voicing reeds, the most difficult and important in the manufacture of cabinet or parlor organs, was invented by Mr Emmons Hamlin, of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., in 1847. It has been universally adopted by American and largely by European makers, but none have attained that high standard of excellence in it which is reached in the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. This fact is universally recognized by musicians.

A GOOD MOTTO.—A prosperous merchant has for a motto "Early to bed and early to rise, never get tight, and advertise."

Modern Medical Discovery.

It is claimed that disease, with a few exceptions, has been conquered by the research and intellect of enlightened men, and yet a noted professor of New York admits that "of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain," and that "thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." Certain "schools" of medicine are in existence, one of which "makes the patient ill," in order to claim a cure; and another administers "sugar-coated bread pills," relying upon nature to effect her own cures. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old and respected physician, tried both modes of treatment and both failed. He then appealed to nature's curative—herbs, and now enjoys rugged health. He has given the benefit of his discovery to the world, in the shape of Vinegar Bitters, and since its introduction has sold a quantity almost large enough to make a small harbor, or to float the Great Eastern. Its curative properties are attested by grateful thousands.

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by-and-bye the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specially upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

ROCKPORT, Spencer Co., Ind., Feb 1, 1874.
Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours,
VITUS KILLIAN.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Volta's Electro Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters, which have for more than twenty years been so favorably known and so extensively used as a spring and summer medicine. Few preparations equal these bitters in purifying and cleansing the blood of all impurities, and thus recovering the health and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. For the various complaints that are cured by this valuable medicine see the advertisement headed "Buy me and I'll do you good," in to-day's paper.—*Com.*

A STARTLING TRUTH.—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs, when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following troubles in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind and heaves.—*Com.*

A friend of ours, who is chief clerk in the government dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We always supposed it was prescribed by law, if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—*Com.*

BRONCHITIS OR CHRONIC SORE THROAT.—It is attended with irritat on of the bronchial tubes which convey the air we breathe into the lungs. The irritation produces sore throat, hoarseness coughing and sometimes spitting of matter streaked with blood. If it is neglected it will extend down to the lungs and creates to consumption. Allen's Lung Balsam will be found a most valuable remedy for curing this disease and prevent its running into consumption. For sale by all medicine dealers.—*Com.*

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse their delicate and beautiful ornament. By burning it with *hot dyes crashes* and plastering it with grease which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine a compound of cocoanut oil, etc., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth. See advt.

Patented 1873. The best Elastic Truss. Made only by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*

"IT'S HIT AND FILL DO NOT GOOD." Of all the maladies resulting from the human constitution of impurities of the blood dyspepsia is equal liver and its kindred diseases none has met successful as the use of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS. They act as a potent tonic and gentle aperient are mild in their powers safe under any circumstances and the wards have borne testimony to the benefits they have derived from their use. They are the safest and best spring and summer medicines yet discovered. Family physicians regularly prescribe them.
LANGLEY & CO., BOSTON,
Wholesale Agents.

The Markets.

	NEW YORK	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	12½@	.14
Common to Good Texans	.09 @	11½
Milch Cows	43 00 @	70 00
Hogs—Live	07 @	07½
Dressed	09½ @	09¾
Sheep	05½ @	06¼
Lambs	07¾ @	07¾
Cotton—Middling	16½ @	16¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 10 @	6 25
State Extra	5 10 @	5 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 28 @	1 29
No 2 Spring	1 15½@	1 16
Rye—State	95 @	98
Barley—State	1 20 @	1 22½
Barley Malt	1 52½@	1 55
Oats—Mixed Western	70 @	7 0
Corn—Mixed Western	66½@	67
Hay, per cwt	80 @	1 15
Straw, per cwt	55 @	1 00
Hops—Crop '74@ 35@40—olds	08 @	14
Pork—New	21 40 @	21 50
Lard	14 @	10 50
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	13 00 @	6,50
" No 2, new	10 00 @	40
Dry Cod, per cwt	6 00 @	6,50
Herring, Scaled, per box	35 @	40
Petroleum—Crude	07 @07½	Refined, 14½
Wool—California Fleece	35 @	43
Texas "	33½@	34
Australian "	@	2s 6d,
Butter—State	29 @	30
Western Dairy	23 @	24
Western Yellow	27 @	32
Western Ordinary	16 @	17
Pennsylvania Fine	25 @	26½
Cheese—State Factory	16½@	17
" Skimmed	05 @	13
Western	12 @	14
Eggs—State	32 @	40
ALBANY.		
Wheat—"	1 30 @	1 30
Rye—State	95 @	95
Corn—Mixed	80 @	81
Barley—State	1 25 @	1 25
Oats—State	70 @	70
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 25 @	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Mixed	70½@	70
Oats	65 @	65
Rye	1 03 @	1 0
Barley	1 25 @	1 40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	16 @	16½
Flour—Extra	6 00 @	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 27 @	1 27
Rye	1 05 @	1 08
Corn—Yellow	89 @	89
Oats—Mixed	60 @	60
Petroleum	07 @	07½
PHILADELPHIA		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25 @	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 26 @	1 28
Rye	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—Yellow	84½@	84
Mixed	84 @	84½
Oats—Mixed	55 @	57
Petroleum—Crude	10 @10½	Refined, 16

POPE'S Rifle Air Pistol
Shoots Darts or Slugs Perfectly Accurate. Recommended by Sportsmen and Military men. Splendid Parlor Amusement. Can may become a Dead Shot by practising with it. To a Sportsman it is invaluable. Price, including Darts, Slugs, Targets, and 6 mstock, $5.00. Handsomely nickle plated, $6.00. Self-adjusting Bell Patent, $8.00. For Sale by Gun Dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price, and 35 cts. postage. POPE BROS., Manufacturers, 45 High Street, Boston, Mass.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day Send for Pamphlet on Opium Eating. Prof. D. Meeker, P O Box 475, Laporte, Ind.

EUREKA! Our Globe Burner and Indestructible Chimney gives more and better light than any other Kerosene Burner in the world, and the Chimney cannot break under all test, where other Chimneys do. The saving in gas will pay for one every month. We want an Agent in every town in the land. Any person can make $10 daily by such agency. Burner and Chimney sent anywhere east of Allegheanies for 65 cents, expressage prepaid, or two for $1.00. Send for the samples and terms to Agents. GLOBE BURNER CO., Boston, Mass.

SAMARITAN NERVINE Is a sure cure for Epileptic Fits, Convulsions and Spasms. By its use was known to fail in a single case. Inclose stamp for circular giving evidence of cures. Address Dr. S. A. RICHMOND, Box 761, St. Joseph, Mo.

PIERCE WELL AUGER
Company offers $1,000 to any one that will successfully bore with them in boring a 20-inch well, through sandstone and sandstone, and in taking up and passing boulders and loose stones. Auger Book free. Send for CATALOGUE. Address CHAS. D. PIERCE, Bloomfield, Iowa.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our Well Auger and Drills in good territory. Highest testimonials from Governors of Iowa, Arkansas and Dakota.
CAUTION. As we are the original inventors, parties buying or selling an Auger like ours, without our consent, will be prosecuted for infringement. Auger Book free. $100 a month to good Agents. Address W. W. JILZ, Box 2,000, St. Louis, Mo.

J. S. Winslow & Co., Ship Brokers Portland, Me., say:—"We honestly think your Sea Foam superior to all other Baking Powders." West, Stone & Co., Grocers, Springfield, Mass., say:—"Sea Foam combines all the qualities desired in a first-class Baking Powder." Try it.
It is just the thing for Dyspeptics and weak persons, and better still for the strong and well. Many Valuable cooking recipes sent free. Send for Circulars to Geo. F. Gantz & Co., 170 Duane St., New York.

$10 to $35 PER DAY.—Send for "Chromo" catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. Y. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

Salem Best Garden Grape known. Strong plants, warranted genuine. Cheap by mail. Circulars with cut free. I. H. BABCOCK, Lockport, N. Y.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS
Sent in cans by Druggists, 50 cents and upwards.

AGENTS. Chang Chang sells at sight. Necessary soap. Goods free. Chang Chang M'f'g Co., Boston.

$5 a $20 PER DAY at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE OF CHARGE, a Prescription that any Druggist will put up, that is a Positive Cure in Opium Eating and Drunkenness. Address Prof. J. F. WIGGIN, Charlestown, Mass.

1 2 OIL CHROMOS for $1, two for 25c. Agents wanted. F. W. McCLEAVE & Co., Boston & Chicago.

SEEDS! RELIABLE SEEDS!
SPOONER'S
Boston Market Vegetable Seeds
Spooner's Prize Flower Seeds
12 Choice Varieties Asters $1.
Cashaure, Fottler's Brunswick, per oz. 20c. Per lb. $6.
Our Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
W. H. SPOONER, Boston, Mass.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms it has no superior if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when a remedy is at hand which will effectually eradicate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist Boston. Sold by all druggists.

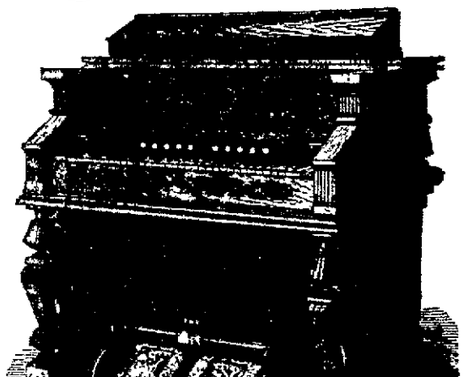
$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LEAKY ROOFS
Easily made tight with Gilbert Slate Paint, which saves roofing. It contains no tar is extremely cheap, perfectly fireproof, very ornamental and indorsed by Public Institutions, Corporations and leading men in all sections. Send for Book Circular of Home references and full particulars. N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., 6 Cedar Street, New York.

$25 PER DAY. Commission or $30 a week paid by Agents and Responsible. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. WEBBER & CO., Marietta, O.

THE BEST Prairie Lands
IN
IOWA AND NEBRASKA,
FOR SALE BY
The Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co
On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.
ONE MILLION ACRES in IOWA and SOUTHERN NEBRASKA.
The finest country in the world to combine FARMING and STOCK RAISING.
Products will pay for Land and Improvements long before the Principal becomes due. Large Discounts for Cash.
"The so-called desolation in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."
Sent for circulars that will describe fully these lands and the terms of sale, apply to or address,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa Lands,
or Lincoln, Neb., for Nebraska Lands.

SOLD ON TRIAL.
THE YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Builders of Pulleys, Shafting, and all kinds of Mill Gearing, are selling the ROLLINGER TURBINE WATER WHEEL VERY CHEAPLY, though the best in use.
For descriptive Pamphlets address YORK M'F'G CO., York, Pa.

J. ESTEY & CO.
COTTAGE ORGANS.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.
The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs in the World!
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

ELASTIC TRUSS.
THE ELASTIC TRUSS ADJUSTABLE PAD—SURGICAL INSTRUMENT—Is the result of experience and study by the most eminent surgeons in the United States Army and Navy, hospitals, gymnasiums, etc.
The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical cures they have effected, has demonstrated the fact that rupture can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of becoming ruptured. Elastic or Pneumatic cures caused by the careless pressure of Metal Trusses can be prevented. It is the only sure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures where all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring trusses can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. These instruments have the unqualified approval of the most eminent practitioners in the profession.
From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:
"After the experience of months, patients testify strongly to its efficacy, as well as to the ease and freedom from inconvenience with which the instrument is worn. With superior advantages, the Elastic Truss possesses in a high degree ALL requisites and qualifications claimed by other trusses. I have no hesitation in recommending it as an important means for the relief and cure of it as an important means for the relief and cure of Hernia. J. M. GARNOCHAN, M. D.,
"Ex Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc.

GEO. V. HOUSE, M. D., Superintendent Elastic Truss Co.
Dear Sir:—After suffering for thirty years, in my own person, from the use of every form of Metallic Truss presented in this country and in Europe, two years ago, I applied your Elastic Truss, and since then I have experienced comfort and satisfaction, and been taught the truth, that the Elastic Truss is the only instrument that should be used for the relief and cure of Hernia, and now after over thirty years' continuous practice, and having adjusted many hundreds of Trusses (and for the last twenty months your exclusively), I gratefully declare it to be my deliberate opinion, that your Elastic Truss is the only one entitled to the confidence of the public, that elasticity is the only power at all adapted to the requirements of a Truss. Experience and an extensive practice in your Elastic Truss actually cures a large proportion of all cases to which it is applied, not only among children, but in numerous cases within my own knowledge of patients from 40 to 65 years of age.
H. BURNHAM, M. D.,
Prof of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College.

Beware of cheap and worthless imitation Elastic Trusses, which some parties advertise and sell, fraudulently representing that they are manufactured by the Elastic Truss Co.
These Trusses are sent by mail to all parts of the country. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Before purchasing any other, write for Descriptive Circular (Free) to the
ELASTIC TRUSS CO.,
683 Broadway, New York.

WANTED 5000 New AGENTS. The People's dollar paper, THE COMET, BUTON, enlarged to 64 columns religious and secular. Takes everywhere. Five magnificent premiums. Sample, terms, etc., free. J. H. EARLE, Boston.

$8,000 ALREADY SOLD.
GENTS WANTED for the new book, LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF
Kit Carson
by his comrade and friend, D. W. C. Peters. Brevet Lt. Col. and Surgeon U. S. Army. Edited by Edward S. Ellis, author of the "Indian Tribes of the Far West," etc. Kit Carson, who lived among them all his life. It gives a full, reliable account of the MODOCS and the MODOC WAR. As a work of HISTORY it is invaluable. Agents are meeting large success. Write and secure territory at once. PUNTER, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

$10 PER DAY to Agents, canvassing for Stanley's Celebrated Visiting and Business Cards, the best in the world. 72 magnificent samples to begin work with sent for 25 cts. Address H. C. MANLEY, Fashionable Engraver, 316 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

JUST THE BOOK YOU CAN SELL
HONEY IN IT SURE! Just out. Useful, Handsome, Cheap. Sells every where. A rare chance. Also,
NEW MAPS, CHARTS, Etc.
Our new chart, CHRISTIAN GRACES, is splendid success. Only nine dollars prices same as New York. Send for terms to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay St., N. Y., & 170 W. 4th St., Cin., O.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.,
Manufacturers of Patent Breech-loading, Military, Sporting and Target Rifles. The Best in the World. Winner at International and nearly all other principal matches at Creedmoor. (See Official Record.)
SPORTING RIFLES, - - $30 to $125
CREEDMOOR RIFLES, - - $125
With Elevators and Globe Sights.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
ARMORY AND OFFICE, P. O. WESTCOTT, President.
HARTFORD, CONN.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the NEW BOOK TELL IT ALL
By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, for 7 years the wife of Mormon High Priest Stenhouse, Mrs. Stenhouse lays bare the hidden mysteries, secret design, etc., of the Mormons. "Tell it all" is the best book out, actually overflowing with good things for all. It is popular everywhere, with everybody, and contains all that is new to one. Minister says "God speed it." Eminent women endorse it. Everybody wants it and agents are selling from 10 to 20 a day. Send for circulars, or send $1 for complete outfit, and 2,000 more every agents NOW—men or women—secure it. We will mail it free to those who will canvass. Large pamphlets with full particulars free. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn.

TEA AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—The oldest in the world—Importers' prices—largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—trade increasing—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey Street, New York. P. O. Box 1287.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

$40, $50, $75, & $100.
GOOD DURABLE AND CHEAP.
Shipped Ready for Use.
Manufactured by CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.
Send for a Catalogue.

$22 A DAY. Agents wanted, male and female. Address Koreka M'f'g Co., Buchanan, Mich.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not Greasy nor Sticky.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Subdues Refractory Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Soothes the Irritated Scalp Skin
Burnett's Cocoaine
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Kills Dandruff.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Gives New Life to the Hair.
Burnett's Cocoaine
Remains Longest in Effect.
Prepared only by
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
27 Central Street, Boston.
And Sold Everywhere.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
DR. WALKER'S
VINEGAR BITTERS
Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs in Bilious Diseases.
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTER